

Spalding's official base ball guide, 1895

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASEBALL GUIDE, 1895

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Albert O. Spalding.

BASE BALL GUIDE AND OFFICIAL LEAGUE BOOK FOR 1895

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;;, - ;; 1/ , , * i /d .; F: ULISHE. IR3' H NOTIC.. . :i" 7" . ' * ' ' ' , ' " - , , " . The official handbook of America's national game-SPALDING'S . . . BASE BALL GUIDE-which was first issued in 1876, has grown ' , in size, importance and popular favor year by year, until it has A . become the great standard statistical and reference annual of ' , . ' the game throughout the base ball world'; and it is now recog- ' nized as the established base ball' manual of the entire profes- , , sional fraternity, as well as the authorized Guide Book of the great National League, which is the controlling governmental 'organization of the professional clubs of the United States. . , The Guide of 1895 not only records the doings of the twelve clubs of the National League for the past season, with all the official statistics, but it gives space to the championship campaigns of '1894, not only of the Minor Professional Leagues of the country, but also of those of the College clubs and of the leading organizations of the amateur class-the majority class of 'the entire base ball world-and in this respect the Guide has ! no equal, the book of 1895 being exceptionally full of the most interesting chapters of the leading events of the diamond fields . \ of the past

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year, and for the first time contains many fine half-tone illustrations of all the leading clubs and players, making it the largest and most complete Guide ever issued. Copies of the Guide will be mailed to any address upon receipt of twelve cents each. Trade orders supplied through the News/Companies, or direct from the Publishers, American Sports Publishing Company, 241 Broadway, New York. The Guide, as hitherto, is issued under the entire editorial control of the veteran writer on sports, Mr. Henry Chadwick, popularly known as the Father of Base Ball. The great size of the Guide precludes the possibility of including the game record of the League campaign, as also other records of League legislation, etc., and these will be found in the "Official League Book," which contains only official League matter, as furnished by Secretary Young, including the League Constitution in full.

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION. The decade of the nineties in League history bids fair to surpass, in exciting events, that of every preceding series of years known in the annals of professional base ball. The decade in question began with the players' revolt in 1890 and was followed up by the secession of the old American Association, a fatal movement, which ended in the death of that organization in the Winter of 1891-92; the reorganization of the National League resulting in the absorption of the best half of the old Association clubs and the beginning of the experiment of governing the whole professional fraternity by one major League instead of by a dual government as before; this one powerful League being itself controlled by the laws of the National Agreement. The cost of the amalgamation of the four American Association clubs with the National League, together with the financial losses incurred by the revolutionary period of 1890 and 1891—losses, by the way, which the players did not participate in, the clubs alone being the sufferers—left a heavy burden of debt to handicap the reconstructed National League in its efforts to recover the public confidence in professional ball playing lost by the malcontents of 1890 and 1891. But, nevertheless, the seasons of 1892 and 1893 saw the heavy indebtedness removed from the League's shoulders; and in 1894 the flourishing financial times of

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1888:and 1889 were, in a measure, renewed, and for the first time since, the Brotherhood revolt of 1890, the professional base ball business in 1894 became a paying investment. It will scarcely be believed that, in the face of the financial losses incurred during the revolutionary period of 1890 and 1891, that the closing part of: the season of 1894 saw another attempt made to renew the troubles of 1891, by an effort made to resuscitate the defunct American Association under the banner of (Death to the League's reserve rule, " together with that of a joint attempt made to revive the old Brotherhood plan of rival League clubs in the larger base ball cities of the Union. This revolutionary effort, made by one of the promoters of the., revolt of, 1890, aided by two dismissed managers and a disgruntled 'star player itching for notoriety at any cost, led the magnates of the National League to adopt repressive measures

PREFACE

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The League Manifesto of 1894

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SPALDING'S ' OFFICIAL

BASE BALL GUIDE. readily pledged themselves to abide by the requirements designated in the agreement. The action of the committee in framing the new national agreement was subsequently ratified by the signatures of the Presidents of the parties thereto, viz.: The National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs, A. G. Mills, President, November

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22, x883. The American Association of Base Ball Clubs, H. D. McKnight, President, Decerhber 13, i883. The Northwestern League of Professional Base Ball Clubs, Elias Mather, President, January o10, 1884. The Eastern League of Professional Base Ball Clubs, William C. Sedden, President, February xl, 1884. The fundamental principle of the national agreement as originally drawn, and which is now in operation, is a respect for territorial rights. This, in fact, is the corner stone of the structure. It contemplates and provides for the organization of cities into leagues or associations, with one club, and one only, in each city, and a contest between the respective cities for championship honors. The interest which base ball arouses in any city is based absolutely on local pride. The essence of value to a championship is entirely to the city to which the victorious club belongs. Experience has demonstrated that whenever and wherever territorial rights have been invaded and rival clubs established, the element of local pride is absent and interest in both destroyed. It is this which makes a respect for territorial rights a principle which we must uphold. It is true, nevertheless, and we so declare that we will gladly welcome and shall encourage the formation of leagues and associations who desire to operate under the national agreement, and consent to abide by the fundamental principles of that document. Reference has been made above to the difficulties and the obstacles which at times have presented themselves and which have been by severe but just methods removed. To-day the future of base ball is confronted by a new condition, a condition which in every particular is as harmful and in many respects far more dangerous than open dishonesty or flagrant dissipation. That is, treachery within the lines. To-day, and for months past we have had men identified with professional base ball who for years have been the beneficiaries of the game, have received liberal compensation for the work they have done, earned their livelihood entirely and absolutely from the opportunities afforded them by clubs and organizations operating under the national agreement, and we find and now know that these men, during this time, have persistently been identifying themselves with schemes and combinations the objects and sole purposes of which are to weaken and perhaps destroy the splendid fabric of our national game, which it has taken years of effort, anxiety and large outlay of capital to construct. To-day we have the confidence

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of the public and the press of the country in the methods and the integrity of base ball in larger measure than at any prior period in the history of our national game. It devolves upon us to continue to deserve and retain this confidence. We must endeavor to do it. The interests of clubs and professional ball players are identical. One cannot succeed without the other. Success means mutual benefit. The moment any suspicion attaches to base ball, public confidence lost or even chilled, the occupation of the ball player is gone. We must all stand or fall together. There is no middle ground. We stand by the fundamental law, our national agreement, which guarantees protection to players as well as to clubs, or we destroy it. One road leads to the perpetuation of the national game, the other to its decline. There should be no place, no standing room in base ball for any anarchistic element which never aids in building up but is ever ready to destroy. The time has come when some action should be taken to place this element without the pale of our ranks.

The Base Ball Season of 1894

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The League Championship Campaign of 1894

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BASE BALL GUIDE.

.- 14 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL * ' 30th; St. Louis, as tied for first place, together with Louisville on April 20th, was the highest these three clubs reached. Baltimore was the first to reach the leading place in the race, that club being first, with the percentage figures of

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1.000, on April 24th; St. Louis occupying the lead on April 28th; , Cleveland on May 2d, that club occupying the leading place from that date to May 28th, when Pittsburgh jumped into 'first place for a short time. Boston occupied the lead for the first time on April 26th. The nearest New York got to the :?" *leading position was on April 1Ath, when the club was tied for first place with Boston, St. Louis and Washington. The high- est position the "Phillies" reached in the pennant campaign was second place, which they occupied on May 23d. Brooklyn's highest position was reached on June 22d, when that club occupied third place. Chicago's highest was eighth place, and the only clubs which stood in the last ditch were Chicago, up x,: to May 10th; Washington, from May to August 15th, and afterwards Louisville up to the finish of the season. For the first time in the annals of the League, but one western ? club occupied a position in the first division as early in the sea- ;K.. - son as July 2d, when the Pittsburgh club stood fourth in the race, i following Baltimore, Boston and Brooklyn, being followed by / Philadelphia and New York, Cleveland at that date being in the second division. On July 17th Cleveland replaced Brooklyn in the first division, and remained there to the finish of the race. Pittsburgh was driven into the ranks of the second division on August 21st, and failed to get back again. Baltimore had the , pennant virtually in hand in August, and New York drove Bos- ton out of the second place on September 6th, the percentage figures of the three leaders on that day showing Baltimore to be in the van with .676, New York .652, and Boston .646; with the " ' "Phillies" fourth, the Brooklyns fifth and the Clevelands sixth, these relative positions not afterwards being changed. Neither were those of the clubs in the second division at that date, except in the case of the Cincinnati and St. Louis clubs, i the team under the Boss Manager, Chris Von der Ahe beating the Brush-Comiskey combination team of Cincinnati out the very last day of the race, greatly to the disgust of the Cincinnati cranks. A great disappointment to the Louisville cranks, whose pet club started the season with a picked team of star players, con- taining three ex-captains of League teams, in Pfeffer, D. Rich- i., ardson and Tom Brown-was the sad falling off of that club from the position of being tied for first place with Baltimore and Boston in April, to a permanent place in the last ditch in August; a result which relieved Manager Schmelz considerably,

The Contests for the Pennant in 1894

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The Three Leading Clubs in the Pennant Race of 1894

its6 . SPALDING'S OFFICIAL .n the League eight cluoD out of the twelve which have yet to win a single pennant race, viz., the Philadelphia and Washing- ton clubs of the Eastern divisions, and all six of the Western clubs. There are also but four clubs now in the League which have never reached higher than second position since the League was, organized, viz., 'Louisville, 1877-that club's earned title to first place having been lost by the crooked- / ness of four of its team of that year-Cincinnati in 1878, Philadelphia in 1887 and Pittsburgh in 1893, while there are two clubs now in the League which have never reached higher than third place, viz., St. Louis in 1876, and Cleveland in 1880 and 1893. The only aspirant for a position in League pennant races higher than fourth place at the close of the sea- son now in the League is the Washington club; so there is plenty of room to win' honors in 1895 if only in getting in among the six leaders by October next. The Three Leading Clubs in the Pennant Race ' v ' ~ of 1894. It is about time that the record of the championship campaigns of each year should be divided up, in order that the leading minority of the competing teams may be awarded the additional credit due them for obtaining positions of special distinction during each season; beginning, of course, with the winner of the pennant, and followed by the oc- cupants of second and third positions with the three other clubs of the first division ranking in due order. By thus extending the list of honorary positions in the race an ad- ditional,incentive for making extra efforts toward the close of the race is given to each one of the twelve clubs of the League at large. Thus, in the early part of the champion- ship campaign, if two or three clubs find themselves hopelessly contending for the pennant itself, there will still be left over those of the other two honorary places in the race, viz., second and third positions, to compete for ; and failing to achieve suc- cess to that extent, there will be one or other of the last three places in the first division to strive for. This opens the door to win other creditable places in the season's

race to be fought for by the six clubs of the second division, instead of their losing heart in the contest, simply because, by the end of the May or June campaign, they are left without a chance of winning the pennant. It would seem to be, from this view of the case, an object of special interest for the League to award a series of honorary prizes to the players of each team attaining one or other of the three leading positions in the race of each year, in the proportion, we will say, of \$3,000 for the first place, \$2,000 for the second, and \$1,000 for the third.

The Campaigns of the Three Leaders and of the First Division Clubs for 1894

BASE BALL (GUIDE. 17 for second and \$1,000 for third. In the future the GUIDE will give special prominence, in its statistical records, to the clubs attaining second and third positions in the race, leaving a less detailed record to the other nine clubs entering the campaign for championship honors, this change beginning with the GUIDE of 1895. We now present first in order the complete record of the Baltimore champions of 1894: The Campaigns of the Three Leaders and of the First Division Clubs for 1894. An interesting statistical chapter of the GUIDE of 1895 includes the comparative tables of the three leaders in the pennant race of 1894, viz., those of the Baltimore, New York and Boston clubs, the struggle between these three clubs being a decidedly attractive feature of the past season's championship campaign. The season opened on April 19th, and the close of the first day's play saw the Boston and New York clubs tied for first place, with Baltimore tied with four other clubs for second place, only eight of the twelve clubs playing on that day. By the end of the first month's campaign, on April 30th, Boston had dropped to third position, Baltimore to fifth place and New York down to ninth in the race. On May 31st, the close of the second month's campaign, Baltimore led Boston, being then in third position, and Boston in fourth, New York having pulled up to sixth place. On June 2d Baltimore jumped to first place, with Boston fifth and New York seventh. By June 9th the Bostonians had got up to second place, but New York was still in the second division, Baltimore, of course, still leading in the race on that date. At the end of the third month of the season's campaign, on June 30th, Baltimore held the lead, with the percentage of victories of .712, with Boston second, having .667 in percentage figures, while New York had got back

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into the first division again with the figures of .564. On July 5th the t Giants" had worked up to third place, preceded by Baltimore and Boston, each with the percentage figures respectively of .679, .672 and .593, it being a close fight at this time between Baltimore and Boston, while New York was close behind. tFrom July 5th to the finish these three clubs occupied the three leading positions in the race, the others being virtually "not in it," as far as winning the pennant was concerned. This fact alone made the pennant race of 1894 a very one-sided one, as nearly three months of the season's games remained to be played. At the end of the July campaign the record showed Boston in the van, with the percentage figures of .659, to Balti- more's .618 and New York's .613, Boston having taken the lead from Baltimore on July 24th. It was just about this time that

The New Champions of 1894

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BASE BALL GUIDE. 19 structed National League in 1892. The Baltimore club's career in the late American Association was one thing; that of its progress since the club was taken into the National League is t altogether quite a different matter. Fiom 1882, the year of the organizing of the old American Association, up to the period of its secession from the National Agreement ranks in l89r, the Baltimore club occupied the position of being the occupant of the "last ditch" in the Association's psnnant races for no less than four years, iz , in 1882, 1883, 1885 and l886. In l884, when twelve clubs were in the Association race of that year, the highest the Baltimore club reached was sixth position. In 1888, 1889 and 1890, the club got no higher than fifth place in the three races of those years; while the nearest it could get to first place during the decade of the eighties was in 1887, when it ended in third place, being led by St. Louis and Cincinnati. During all that period William Barnie was the club's manager. In 1892 he was superseded by Manager Hanlon; and from that date to the close of the past season, the club began to get out of . its previous "slough of despond," induced by its repeated fail- ; ures to win a pennant race. Here is the club's record while in the American Association, from 1882 to l890, inclusive, showing

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the positions occupied in. the several pennant races of that period: NUMBER O CLBS

YEAR. POSITION. IN THE RACE. 1882Sixth (last ditch)Six.

1883..... Eighth " Eight. 1884 SixthTwelve.

1885 Eighth (last ditch) Eight. 1886 EighthEight.

1887Third.Eight. 1888Fifth.Eight.

1889Fifth Eight. 1890Fifth.Eight. In 1891

the Cincinnati club was ahead of the Baltimores when the former was transferred to

Milwaukee, after which the " Reds" broke badly, and the Baltimores were thus enabled to

get into third place. The wretched management of the Asso- ciation during the year was

costly in demoralization to eeily club in the race. Up to the date of the Cincinnati transfer,

that club stcod with a percentage of .619, to Baltimore's .526. Dur- ing the season of 1892

the Baltimore club occupied an experi- mental position in the race of that year, Manager

Hanlon not joining the club in 1892 until too late to get a good team to- t gether. They

began the campaign of 1893 low down in the race record, but they finally pulled up among

the six leaders, tl beating out Brcoklyn in the race by IO games to 2, as well as St. Louis,

Louisville and Cleveland; but they were so badly beaten by Boston-2 games to ir-and by

Pittsburgh-I game to li-that they finished in eighth place only.

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The Records of the New York and Boston Clubs of 1894

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL

The Campaigns of the Other Nine Clubs of 1894

BASE BALL GUIDE. 27 NEW YORK . 0 ' O ER C LS. |2. 4 4 O CS 1 2 2 2 2 2
OS 6 . . - Victories.. 14.. 1i 0 6l 11 3 17 76 lb 12 14 81 15l5 1 90 Defeats
14 1 11 7 1 11 54 Games. layed 2. 24 24 24 24 120 24 24 24 24 24 24 144 Perl c
o f t Victories.. .383 .. .417.500 .542 .708 .550 .625 .500 .667 .542 .625 .792 .625 -
BALTIMORE vs. Victories.... 1 10 12 L 818 6 177 143 15 1 Defeats..... 1 14 18 11 6 54
9 12 8 1 1 9 5 54 , Games played 24 24 24 24 24118242224242322139 BALTIMOR'i
Per cent. of Victories. .417.250.500.750.750 .534 .708.318.583.5831.7831.688 .612

In this combined record New York leads Baltimore, the poor season's work of 1893 by the Baltimores more than offsetting the honors they won in 1894. The Campaigns of the Other Nine Clubs of 1894. THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB'S CAMPAIGN. At the end of the first day's contests, on April 19th, fouN clubs were tied for first place as victors, and four others were tied next in order as losers, the third four of the twelve clubs of the League not playing until the 2th of April. At the end of the first week's play in the April campaign the "Phillies" stood fourth in the race, they being headed by Boston, Cleveland and St. Louis, re- spectively, and followed by Baltimore and Cincinnati, all of which six clubs were in the first division, the Pittsburgh, New York, Louisville, Washington, Brooklyn and Chicago following in order in the second division; the difference in percentage figures between the leader and tail ender being 833 points, as *i the Chicago team had not then won a single game out of six played, and the Brooklyns but one, while the "Phillies" had won 5 out of 7, they starting off well, Boston, Cleveland and St. Louis having won 5 out of 6 played. By the end of the April campaign the "Phillies" stood in fourth place, being led . by St. Louis, Cleveland and Boston, the other first division

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BASE BALL GUIDE. 29 THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB'S RECORD-Continued. EASTERN CLUBS WESTERN CLUBS. PHILADELPHIA VS. - . Ui 's __ C. . * - o 'n > CZ r CA
S S g C'r o6 S2^ . l2 Series won.....3.....,... 0 10 1 1 3 0 1 001 1 3 6 Series

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lost..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 3 3 Series tied..... 0 1 0 0 1 0 0
0 0 0 0 1 Series unfinished 0 0 0 0 0 112 3 " Chicago" victories.....
00000 11 00 1 3 3 "Chicago" defeats 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 00 Single figure
victories 2 4 3 3 15 3 3 1 2 2 21328 Single figure defeats..... 2 21 5 312
2 3 0 3 3 010 22 Double figure victories..... 2 3 3 4 517 2 5 4 3 6 616 43 Double
figure defeats 4 3 1 1 8 5 1 7 4 21 3122 30

The above table shows that the Philadelphia team in their games with their Eastern opponents had but little difficulty in defeating the Washingtons, besides getting the best of both New York and Brooklyn in the race. But they lost to Baltimore and tied with Boston. With the Western teams they did not do so well, as they only won three out of the six series, they winning easily with Cincinnati by 8 to 2 in won games, while they had but little difficulty with Louisville and Pittsburgh. They lost with Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis by 5 to 7 each in won games.

THE BROOKLYN CLUB'S CAMPAIGN. The Brooklyn club opened the season's campaign on April 9th, and at the close of the first day's play, stood tied with Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh for fifth place, they standing as low as eleventh position on April 23d. During the May campaign they made but little headway in the race, as, up to May 22d they had got no higher than seventh place. After that they got into the first division for a few days, but at the end of the May campaign they were tied with New York for sixth place; Pittsburgh, on May 31st, Being in the van, with Cleveland and Baltimore second and third, Pittsburgh's percentage figures being . 710 at this date; the " Orioles " being followed by Boston and Philadelphia. The Brooklyn's began the June, campaign by leading New York and taking up a position in the first division, occupying sixth place, next to Boston, then in fifth position. By June 19th they had reached fourth place,

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The Second Division Clubs

The Second Division Clubs. THE PITTSBURGH CLUB'S CAMPAIGN, The Pittsburgh club opened the April campaign in the ranks of the second division, the end of the month seeing the team in seventh place, three other Western teams leading them on April 30th. During May they got into the first division, and May 21st they were among the three leaders, wit Cleveland and Baltimore first and second in the race. At the end of the May campaign they had rallied well, and had pulled up to first place, with the percentage figures of .710 to Cleveland's .679 and Baltimore's .654, Boston, Philadelphia and New York being the next three. In June, the Pittsburghs fell off in the race, and by the 11th of that month they were down to fifth place, then they pulled up again after touching sixth position, and on June 30th stood fourth, they then being headed by Baltimore, Boston and Brooklyn, with Philadelphia and New York in their rear. In July they fell off badly, and on the 20th of that month they had been driven out of the first division. At the end of the July campaign they stood sixth in the race. They got a step higher the early part of August, but the end of that month's campaign saw the club once more in the ranks of the second division, and they struggled in vain to get out of the company of the six tail-enders, the end of the race seeing the club in seventh place with the percentage figures of .500, Cleveland leading them by 27 points. The record of the Pittsburgh club for 1894 giving the victories and defeats scored, with the total of games played and the percentage of victories against each club ; also, the record of the series of games won, lost, tied and unfinished, together with that of the "Chicago" victories and defeats, and the single' and double figure games scored by the club, is as follows: THE PITTSBURGH CLUB'S RECORD. EASTERN CLUBS. WESTERN CLUBS.

PITTSBURGH	.2	~;	~	.	o	Victories	4	4	4	4	58	29	8	6	6	7	9	36	Defeats	6	8	8	7	4	41	4	6	6	5	3	24	Played	10	12	12	12	12	12	70	12	12	12	.12	12	60	Per cent.	of	eVictories	.400	.3338	.3833	.333	.417	.667	.414	.667	.500	.500	.588	.750	.600
------------	----	----	---	---	---	-----------	-------	---	---	---	---	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	----	---------	-------	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	----	--------	-------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	----	----	-----------	----	------------	------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

THE ST. LOUIS CLUB'S RECORD-Continued. EASTERN CLUBS. WESTERN CLUBS

PI ST. Louis vs. g be . C ' 0 o- 0i 0o . Series won..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0

0 1 2 Series lost..... 1 1 0 0 1 0 3 1 0 0 10 2 5 Series tied.....

0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 1 1 0 1 3 5 x Series unfinished..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 t

"Chicago" victories 0100102 00 0 0 0 2 " Chicago" defeats 0100001

3 0 0 10 4 5 t Single figure victories 0 5 5 3 3 2 18 1 4 4 4 17 35 H Single

figure defeats 7 5 0 2 3 320 7 4 3 5 62545 Double figure victories. 2 0 1 4 1

4 12 2 2 2 1 2 9 21 Double figure defeats. 3 2 6 3 5 3 22 2 2 3 2 0 9 31 K2 The St. Louis

l'. Browns " did well in winning one of their <i Eastern series-that with Philadelphia-and

tying with Boston GI and Washington. But the Baltimores gave them a bad whip- ait ing,

and th5, Brooklyns and "(Phillies " took them into camp .2 easily. Against their Western

adversaries, however, they failed ts to win a single series; but they only lost one-that with

Cleve- U!: land-as they tied with Pittsburgh, Chicago and Louisville. ATHE CINCINNATI-

CLUB'S CAMPAIGN. a:i The Cincinnati club did not begin their opening campaign ";

until April 20th, and during that month's short campaign they tK occupied third place on

April 24th, and retained their position Btl among the leaders to the end of the month. In

May, however, It they fell back into the ranks of the second division clubs, and remained

there until May i6th, when they occupied sixth place in the first division. By the end of that

month, however, they had been pushed back to ninth position. There they remained during

the whole of the June campaign. During July they im- proved their position by getting into

eighth position, where they stood on July 3ist. August's campaign did not improve their

standing; on the contrary, they fell back into ninth place, ' where they stood on August

3ist. During September they were almost anchored in that position, but on the very last

day of the race they let their old rivals, the I Browns," beat them out, 1i and Comiskey had

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to finish tenth in the race, and then he said II he'd had enough, and he concluded to -"go West," where he d' will remain for 1895. .j Here is the Cincinnati club's record:

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,1,,ji . 40 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL ,, " ,,' ' ditch with Washington during June. But July saw them rol- 'i," ".- led into the tail-end position, and there they remained until the i, , , ,l eading of the championship campaign. The Louisvilles had ' the consolation of tying the the St. Louis "'Browns" in their , ,series, and of "Chicagoing" the Boston champions, and also in defeating them in another game by II to I. . , 'ti "' " , / Here is their record: THE LOUISVILLE CLUB'S RECORD. EASTERN CLUBS. WESTERN CLUBS. ::|":'- ---- --:-----7----- ;! .LOUISVILLE * d 0. M^ ". e c ent. o ,. .:; ,,' _ _ _ . _ ES T L U _ S. W _ _ _ _B HZ H 05H : H .) 4 U U) U H .!'. Victories..... 0 2 3 4 4 15 3 3 4 6 5 21 Defeats..... 10 12 10 8 8 8 56 8 9 8 6 7 38 '!:";" Played 12 12 12 11 12 12 71 11 12 12 12 12 59 ,; , Per cent. of " ::': ! ,Victories .17 .0001.167 .273.333.3 2 . 11.273 .250 .333 .500 .417 .356 i~,*, .; .EASTERN CLUBS. WESTERNCLUBS ;:t i; "*,', '* , -----.- _ .Y .II I LOUISVILLE VS. E 0 J n 0 '- ' ?'.!1. .. eries tied... 0 0 0 0 0 0. 0 0 0 1 .f- ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ -' - . - - -g -| | -| .s- l , ' 'i Seiores won..... 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 00 0 ..; Series lost 1 1 1 1 1 6 1 1 1 0 1 4 10 Series tied..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 11 Series unfinished..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 00 0 1 2 . Chicago victories..... 1000001 0000112 'Chicago" defeats0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 2 3 Single figure victories1 0 1 0 1 3 6 1 3 3 6 51824 :Singlefigure defeats 88 5 2 4 532 6 7 64 62961 ;,,'i' :", Double figure victories 1 0 1 3 3 1 9 2 0 1 0 0 312 i 0 Doube figure defeats 2556 43 25 2 2 1 934 The nearest the Louisvilles came to a series victory was in their series with the St. Louis club, which they tied; all the others they lost, they being "shut out" by the "Giants," with which club they lost thirteen successive games, one of which H.11,R , , 4. " * . 1 wafs' . h * .ou t

The Club Management of 1894

BASE BALL GUIDE. 41 The Club Management of 1894. The management of the twelve League clubs in 1894 was, in :i but few instances, in advance of that of 1893 ; and in a minority of cases it was worse. The experience of the past season in the management of club teams, points out the indisputable fact that the majority of managers are blind to the folly of condon- ing drinking offences in the ranks, for one thing, and equally ignorant of the damaging effects, in lessening the reputable patronage of their grounds, of countenancing that phase of "hoodlumism" in teams known as "kicking against the decis- ions of umpires." Despite of the costly experience of the past five years in the countenancing of drunkards in the League ranks, we see, this season of 1895, club teams including players notorious for their old drunken habits. Why managers cannot perceive the folly of re-engaging such men is a mystery. No matter what their skill at the bat or in the field may be, their drinking habits, with the demoralizing effect on the teams at large which follows, more than offset the i advantage of their alleged ability in the field. Despite this obvious fact, however, club officials-either presidents, direct- JL ors or managers-still blunder on in having these drunkards on their teams, even after condoning their offences time and again, on the promise of reform, which in no single instance has ever taken place that I am aware of. But surpassing this folly, is that of engaging ugly and vicious tempered players for their teams, who are simply demoralizing agents in any team on which they are engaged. These ill-tempered fellows are not only death to necessary discipline, but they are sure to find i. occasions to form cliques in a team, which war against the best - interests of the club at large, and are obnoxious in the extreme II / to the pennant winning rule of playing for the side, a rule as im- I portant to the success of a club team in a pennant race; as the re- li\ serve rule is to the life of the professional club business at large. Ili Bad management of clubs involves a variety of blunders, not (! only in the running of the team without regard to business principles-sadly neglected by a majority of the League clubs ell in 1894-but especially in the making up of teams in the spring months, in which one blunder is conspicuous, viz., that of selecting players for each team without

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regard to their ability to play in harmony together, but solely by the records made in the unreliable table of averages of the past season, in which everything in the way of scoring figures tends to aid the mere record player and throws obstacles in the way of team work players' records. Another managerial blunder is shown in the

*ft ;' I :'. , ' 42 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL iii!, , ' v gathering together. of a long list of signed players, with the view of selecting a strong team of a dozen players from the crowd for the serious work of the campaign. For instance, in i': ' the makeup of many of the League teams of 1894, the blunder if! - of getting together six or eight pitchers and occupying the whole of the early part of the season's campaign in experiments with them was positive folly. It has never paid in a single instance. It was, in fact, death to the success of at least four League teams last season, Cincinnati in particular. Many of last year's t, eam managers failed to realize the important fact that in testing ' - the merits of pitchers in the spring season they need to be given : -, / a fair trial, and not dismiss them after the hasty judgment of i:;', , . their ability of a few games of trial. Pitchers need to be thor- . oughly tested before they are released, after engagement, and >' this testing process cannot at the shortest be done in less than ii a month's trial. No pitcher can do his best while in doubt all ? the while as to the result of a single day's play on his engage- ment. Five pitchers are amply sufficient to begin a season t! with, and at most three catchers. But one of the greatest and most costly blunders in team management made in 1894 was that , : ' of encouraging "hoodlumism" by the countenancing of black- ' ;"?:! guard kicking, in defiance of the laws of the game, which .iX:~'. ! presidents and directors, as well as managers and captains, ;i, ^ were alike guilty of to a more or less extent. The rules of the game positively prohibit any player of a nine on the field from disputing any decision of %he umpire except the captain, and : ' he only in certain exceptional cases, and yet not only did cap- "i : ' 1 . tains of teams allow this rule to be violated in every game of the season, but they were openly countenanced in it by not only ;': , ; i . their managers, but in many cases by club presidents and direc- tors. Under such circumstances is it any wonder that the season of 1894 stands on record as being marked by more disgraceful ' - kicking, rowdy play,

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blackguard language and brutal play than ;l 'i,' that of any season since the League was organized? And all ' . . . this was the result of a neglect of business principles in club "l' management, and in the blunders in managing teams committed ;, ,, by incompetent managers and captains-an, arraignment of the i-' i National League which we hope never to have to record ' , again. i -.l i . i !

THE MONTHLY CAMPAIGNS

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". ' 45" ~/ C i ~ ~ BASE BALL GUIDE. 45 ~ rivals of Pittsburgh by 13 points. On the same date Phila- delphia was in third place, but the "Phillies" fell off to fifth , , position by the end of the month. In victories won during June Brooklyn led with 18 games won out of 23 played, Balti- more being secohd with 20 victories and 6 defeats, and Boston third with i8 games won to 8 lost. On June 8th Washington had pushed Louisville into the last ditch, and also led Chicago; but the "'Colts" got ahead of the "Senators" by the end of the month. On June 30th Baltimore held the lead in the , pennant race with the percentage figures of .712 to Louis- ville's.255, a difference of 457 points, only one Western club being in the first division at the end of the month. Here is the record of the June campaign, showing which club led in won games during the month. THE JUNE RECORD. CLUBS . C . CLUBS. i , 0 u0 Brooklyn 18 5 23 .783 Philadelphia..... 11 12 23 .478 Baltimore20 6 26 .769 Cleveland..... 9 13 22 .409 Boston 18 826 .692 St. Louis..... 1015 25 .406 New York..... 15 823.636 Washington..... 915124 .375 Pittsburgh 13 1326.500 Chicago 81725 .320 Cincinnati..... . 12 13 25 .480 Louisville 42226 .154 . . It will be seen that out of the twelve clubs but four won more games than they lost, the Louisvilles ending the month's . play with a record of but 4. games won out of 26 played, the poorest record of any single month of the season. THE JULY CAMPAIGN. The July campaign opened

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with the Baltimore and Boston clubs as apparent fixtures for the two leading positions, the (Orioles " leading the champions on July 5th by seven points' only, viz., .679 to .672. On the 2d of July New York was sixth and Brooklyn third in the race. By July 5th, however, the "Giants" had jumped into third place, and Brooklyn had fallen back to sixth position. On the same date Baltimore, Boston and New York occupied the three leading positions, and though three more months of the season still remained, the other nine clubs were even then virtually out of the race, the only other point of interest left in the championship contest being that of the fight for the last three places in the first division, Pittsburgh being at that time the only Western club out of the second division. Of course, such a one-sided condition :- of things in the pennant race led to a falling off in the interest

t- . :11^, , l;,, i l . l- l^1 'i . ,': . 1 " ,,: l . . , !{!....., l. , , , , r W ' / ' ';;' ..~ ::i : ;,i l,-{ l.. { i,.... ' , ';" " " , 1. :i !l ' ,,,, ; , r : f.z ' :1 U ' :i'#l: l > + ' ' t1

BASE BALL GUIDE. made the poorest record in July for a month's campaign of any' they made during the season; while New York made the best show of any one of their four months' campaigns up to the close of July. Chicago also made their best monthly record in July, likewise Cincinnati and Louisville. THE AUGUST CAMPAIGN. Baltimore rallied in fine style. in August, that club winning 22 out of 29 games that month, while New York won 20 out of 28 ; but Boston won only 15 out of 25, Philadelphia pulling up with 19 out of 29.. Chicago also won a majority of their August games, these being the only clubs of the twelve which won more games during the month than they lost. When the August campaign opened the first division clubs included Boston, Baltimore, New York, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Brooklyn, the "Phillies" being in the second division ; but the latter soon took Brooklyn's place and sent them to seventh place in the race. . But before the first week of the month had ended, Brooklyn replaced Pittsburgh in the first division. The - Pirates;" how- ever rallied and drove their Eastern opponents back again; Brooklyn ending the month in sixth place, and after that the "Pirates" remained at the head of the second division to the finish. The 31st of August saw the first division clubs fixed for the season, as far as first and sixth places in the race were concerned,

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the interesting point, in the month's campaign being the struggle between the New York and Boston clubs for second place and that between Brooklyn and Philadelphia for 'fourth position. There was but one Western club in the first division at the end of August, the other five staying in the secon, division to the finish, a result that was ruinous to the financial interests of the Western clubs, and to a large extent to the clubs of the East, all of which clubs played to "small houses" out West, especially at Louisville, the cranks of Breckinridgeville" being disgusted with their local club team during the last three months of the season. Here is the record of the August campaign, 'showing each club's victories and defeats for August: ' / THE AUGUST RECORD. CLUBS. = I CLUBss. Baltimore.....22 1729 .759 Washington.... ... 427 New York..... . 20 8 28 .714 St. Louis.. 9 13 22 .409 Philadelphia..... 19 10 .655 Cleveland 91524 35 Boston 1... . 1510 25 .600 Pittsburgh..... 81624 .333 Chicago 151227 .556 Cincinnati..... 719126 .269 Brooklyn 1414 818.500 Louisville5.. 5 1823 .217'

JH'; 46' SPALDING'S OFFICIAL , , ' It will be seen that August was a bad month for the Boston champions, while it was the very reverse for the Chicago i / "Colts," the latter-making their best monthly record in Aug- ust. The difference in percentage points between the leader and the tail-ender at the close of the August campaign was 355 points, the best of the season to that date. Still the figures showed a comparatively poor race, several of the minor league races being more evenly contested. Cleveland and Pittsburgh were behind Washington *n percentage of victories during the August campaign, the latter making their best monthly record in August, thereby escaping their old place in the last ditch. .!1';,iif TTHE SEPTEMBER CAMPAIGN. ;, Baltimore virtually had the pennant in their hands the first week of the September campaign, the only point of interest in -<i.' ' the race left at that time being the struggle for second place Ai,1,' between New York and Boston; all of the other clubs had long been practically out of the race, a result which involved considerable loss for the majority of the twelve League clubs. This state of things in the major league pennant race is the result of the selfish policy of a minority in trying to monopolize the cream of the playing element in the League ranks without regard to the

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saving clause of the League organization, the principle of " One for all and allfor one," the very essence of the plan of running the League on true business principles. X,:1:' !r During September the Brooklyn club tried their best to oust ' the Phillies" out of fourth place, while the Cleavelands worked : hard to take Brooklyn's position in fifth place, but both clubs failed in their projects. Up to September 6th the "Giants" tried in vain to send the Bostons down to third place, but it was not until the 7th of September that they were able to oust the t champions out of second place in the race, and when they did I - ^so they kept them out to the finish, the champions failing to : rally/after they had lost the position. It was a close fight, ,: II-J1 however, as on September loth New York led Boston in per- centage of victories by only 3 points, viz.. .655 to .652, Balti- more leading at that date with .684. By September 19th, how- : ever, the Bostons had got down to .631, and New York's figures , were .667, with L the country safe." Boston's lowest score in I ' ,ip - percentage figures for the month was reached on September 25th, when they touched .623. By that time the places in the first division were all settled, and all of those in the second division also, except Cincinnati and St. Louis. On September ' 2gth Cincinnati led St. Louis by the percentage figures of .424 1; M,. x . .z_ . 1 \ :`;PBIz~'~~~~~qpZ~i _- S __ -1:~\$&r~bsp r_3,au; .,- . _~

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THE CAMPAIGN RECORD OF 1894

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I I D I i E S F I E i i i L C E P C V E s F I \ E v F E K P. F L I 1 < r

I/\I' .~ , X!!'- ' , * , /' t' . / , /' BASE BALL GUIDE. 55, .y' THE MAY RECORD- Continued. ; Date. Contesting Clubs. City. Pitchers. o ; May 26 Louisville vs. Cincinnati

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Louisville .. Knell Parrott 5-2 ; 27 St. Louis vs. Chicago St. Louis ... Hawley
McGill 3-2 27 Louisville vs. Cincinnati.... Cincinnati... Hemming... Dwyer 6-5 5 , 28
Boston vs. Washington..... Boston Staley Petty 18-12 I' a " 28 Pittsburgh
vs. Louisville.... Pittsburgh.. Gumbert ..,Menafee 4-2 28 Pittsburgh vs. Louisville....
Pittsburgh.. Killen Stratton 11-6 29 New York vs. Cleveland.... New York..
Meekin.....Young: 2-0 29 Philadelphia vs. Chicago Philadelphia Taylor. Hutchinson
14-7 " 29 Washinon vs. Louisville.. Washington. Mercei /. Hemming 12-2 " 29 St. Louis
vs. BrooklynBrooklyn ... Breit'stein. Kennedy /9-8 , " 29 Pittsburgh vs. Baltimore....
Pittsburgh.. Ehret McMahon 3-2 , ' 30 New York vs. Cleveland.... New York.. Rusie.....
Cuppy 2-1 30 Brooklyn vs. St. Louis . Brooklyn ... Stein.. .A. Clarkson 6-2 ' 30 Washington
vs. Louisville.. Washington. Petty Knell 7-3 i 30 Boston vs. Cincinnati.....
Boston Lovett Parrott 13-10 "30 Chicago vs. Philadelphia Philadelphia McGill
Haddock 12-4 ' ' 30 Boston vs. Cincinnati..... Boston Nichols.Chamberl'n 20-11
"30 Washington vs. Louisville.. Washington. Maul Kilroy 14-9 30 Brooklyn vs. St.
Louis..... Brooklyn... Daub Hawley 5-2 ' 30 Chicago vs. Philadelphia... Philadelphia
Griffith .. .Weyhing 12-6 30 Cleveland vs. New York New York.. Clarkson.. Germanl
3-2 ' " 31 Baltimore vs. Cincinnati.... Baltimore... Mullane Dwyer 71 ' 81 Brooklyn vs.
Chicago Brooklyn... Kennedy..... Terry 5-8 31 Pittsburgh vs. Washington Washington.
Killen Esper 15-4 - 31 St. Louis vs. New York.. Breit'steinWest'velt 6-2 * Eleven
innings. ' , During the May campaign the first home-and-home series ; ' : was completed,
and the first West vs. East series commenced. The record showing the relative positions
of the twelve clubs/ ' up to the close of the May campaign, as also the number of '
games won and lost by each club during May, is as follows: THE MAY PENNANT
RACE RECORD. ' . , o ',...~ .. CLUeBS. d c i CuBS. d | Pittsburgh 22 9 31 .710
Brooklyn1.... 15 15 30 . 00 Cleveland 19 9 28 .679 St. Louis..... 15 18 33 .455 .
Baltimore..... 17 9 26 .654 Cincinnati..... 11 17 28 393 Boston 20 11 31 .645
Louisville 10 19 29 .345 Philadelphia..... 18 10 28 .643 Chicago..... 10 20 30 .333
New York 16 16 2 .500 Washington 6 6 2632 .188 Three games were'drawn
during May; one was forfeited; one protested; and one stopped by fire. During May the

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Pittsburghs pulled up to the head of the first division, with the percentage figures of .710, Cleveland, being second with .679, and Baltimore third with .654; Boston, -".

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BASE BALL GUIDE.

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r BASE BALL CGTIDE. 63 By the end of July the Bost-n 'iub had ousted Baltimore out of first place, and the calculation now was that Boston would ultimately win. New ' ork had pulled up to third place this month, and from this time out these three clubs monopolized the three leading positions in the race, no other club from now on being regarded as in the race, as far as the win- ning of the pennant was concerned. On the 31st of July two Western clubs occupied positions in the first division-Cleve- land being fourth and Pittsburgh sixth-the Brooklyn club leading the "Pirates" by a few points only. The "Phillies" had been forced back into the second division, and Louisville had pushed the Washingtons into the last ditch, the difference in percentage points between the Boston and Washington clubs-the leader and tail-ender-being 355 points. Now came the trying month of August, and with it came the customary falling off in patronage, largely due to the one-sided character of the pennant race, the chief interest in the contest for the championship now lying in the struggle for the lead between Baltimore, New York and Boston, the " Bean Eaters" still leading at the end of July, followed by Baltimore and New York. THE AUGUST CAMPAIGN RECORD. The following is the record of the August campaign, which led to

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a material change in the relative positions of the twelve clubs by the close of the month:
THE AUGUST RECORD. i _____ a - - - - - , 0 Date. Contesting Clubs. City.
Pitchers. Aug. INew York vs. Boston Nw ... eek.... Yok k taleyt 5-4 1 Philadelphia vs.
Brooklyn.. Philadelphia Carsey Stein 6-5 1 Baltimore vs. Washington.. Washington.
GleasonMercer 6-4 Baltimore vs. Washington.. Washington. Inks..... Stockdale
11-4 ^ 1 Chicago vs. St. Louis Chicago..... McGill.....Hawley 26-8 1 Pittsburgh vs.
Cincinnati... Pittsburgh.. Colcolough. Parrott 15-5 2 Boston vs. New York..... New York...
Nichols.... German 13-13 " 2 Philadelphia vs. Brooklyn.. Philadelphia Fanning.Underwo'd
9-8 2 Baltimore vs. Washington.. Baltimore... Hawke.....Maul 10-9 2 St. Louis vs.
Pittsburgh.... Pittsburgh.. Breitenstein..Ehret 7-4 " 2 Cleveland vs. Cincinnati.... Cleveland..
Cuppy.Chamberlain 9-4 " 2 Chicago vs. Louisville..... Louisville... Hutchinson. . Knell 4-3
B 3 New York vs. Brooklyn Brooklyn.... Westervelt... .Daub 17-3 3 Brooklyn vs. New
York Brooklyn.... Kennedy.... Clarke 7-6 3 Philadelphia vs. Baltimore.. Philadelphia
TaylorEsper 14-4' 3Baltimore vs. Philadelphia.. Philadelphia McMahon.Weyhing
16-3 ,3 Washington vs. Boston Boston..... MercerNichols 8-4 3 Cleveland vs.
Cincinnati.... Cleveland... Young.... Cross 11-5 3 St. Louis vs. Pittsburgh Pittsburgh..
Hawley....Gumbert 8-6 + Eleven innings.

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SPALDING'S 'OFFICIAL

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THE PITCHING OF 1894

The Pitching Percentages for 1894

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f . - _ / , - - - - . - . ; i ' , ' . , , . - , : - ' , , . . , l , ' i 72 ' SPALDING'S OFFICIAL figures were .750 to McMahon's .706. But McMahon pitched ' in 17 games against the Eastern batsmen, to Brown's 4 games only, and that fact counts to McMahon's advantage. Esper stood second in percentage figures against the Western batsmen with the percentage of .889 in 9 games to McMahon's .812 in 16 games. Gleason stood third against the Eastern teams 'l (with .625 to McMahon's .706; but against the West, Gleason was fourth, with the percentage of .769 to McMahon's .812. 'Hawke did service against the West with .688 to .556 against the East. Inks and Mullane stood even at .667 against the West, but Inks led Mullane by .511 to .500 against the East. -l," ' Horner only pitched in one game. Here is a full record of the ' eight pitchers of the Baltimore team of 1894, showing what each pitcher did against the Eastern and Western batsmen ...)separately, in victories and defeats against each club, and in)percentage of victories pitched in against the batsmen of each! ' section. It is a valuable record, if only in its showing what each 4. -pitcher did in the way of victories, against each club of each . division. 'i. ;8 ("THE BALTIMORE CLUB'S RECORD. X ' EASTERN CLUBS. WESTERN CLUBS. " " BALTIMORE . . ' . ' vs l.*l '? O i3 Brown..... L O 1 3 .750 Hemming.. O 1 0 a1 i . L 010001 0 O 10 000 ; ,cMahon.. L 2 1 .8706 Esper..... 1 0 2 0 .889 Gleason.... 6 1 8 . McMahon.. FL 11 01 o 200 ' 0 ,:' Inks - ... l2 3.571 G1 aso 0 1 2 2 1w 010135 18222.l 7611 oHawk.. ... 2 L 1 0 1 751 He .. 0 0 1 1 .1688 L 02321 10 3 l 1 5 0 0012 ?>., Esper 0 102.....w .001 01.. u 0 0 0 .667 ahon L 0 8 01 0 01 5 7 rn 0 1 0 0 0 1 8 - 10 ' 5 20 8 -

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----- 1. Baltimore in the race, McMahon pitched in five victories ; arid L 0 2 5Glgason.... g
o7 i ..\ , . N o .H..... 556 Hawke . . , . 688 spe_500 Mullane.... .66 '

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Interesting Pitching Records

r:

to the above figures Stratton was the best fielding!; Breitenstein the poorest; Stratton also
excelling in I ages - - in -1-t record~ T ury mUlas fhF tail-enderf . 'I

Hints to the Pitchers of 1895

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i : , ! , . , BASE BALL GUIDE. 89 gress than ever before. The effective blow given to "cyclone" pitching by the new pitching rules, which went into effect in 1893, while it did not materially affect the strategic class of pitchers-some of whom the new rules actually benefited -- obliged the class of pitchers who depend solely upon their dangerous speed for success, to adopt strategic tactics to a more or less extent; and this is why a few of the old "cyclone" pitchers-as they are called.-succeeded better than they anticipated under the change made in the rules in 1893, which had placed them farther from the batsman than in 1892. It may be said, in connection with the pitching of 1894, that one thing noticeable in the "box" work of that season was that the brainy class of men in the position began to pay more attention to the advice of the theorists of the game than before; and thereby they learned to realize the fact that strategic skill, *a and that equally important attribute, thorough control of temper, ki together with the avoidance of the senseless kicking habit in 1894, had more to do with success in their position than they had previously been aware. Those of the pitching fraternity who read up on the subject of skill in pitching, were told that the primary elements of strategic work in the "box" included: i "First, to deceive the eye of the batsman in regard to the character of the delivery of the ball, as to its being fast or slow. Second, to deceive his judgment in reference to the direction of the ball when pitched to him, as to its being high or low, or where he wants it. Third, to watch the batsman closely so as to know just when he is temporarily 'out of form' for making a good hit; and Fourth, to tempt him with a ball which will be likely to go high from his bat to the outfield and be caught." Then again they were told that "another very effective point in strategic pitching, is a thoroughly disguised change of pace in delivery. This is difficult of attainment, and as a general rule it can only be played with effect on the careless class of batsmen. Let it be borne in mind that the pitcher who cannot control his temper is as unfit for his position as is a quick-

ing tempered billiard player to excel as a winner in professional ^ contests. Quick temper is the mortal foe of cool judgment, and it plays the mischief with that nervy condition so necessary in the development of skilful strategy. The pitcher must of necessity be subject to annoyances well calculated to try a man's temper, especially when his best efforts in pitching are rendered useless by the blunders of incompetent fielders, but under such trying circumstances his triumph is all the greater if he can pluck victory out of the fire of such opposition, by the- jo thorough control of his temper." This is something only a minority of League pitchers did in 1894.

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THE OFFICIAL AVERAGES FOR 1894

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44) 0 4 i ,4 . - base hits, sacrifice hits, runs scored, percentage of times he gave chances for outs on catches record which shows the BATSM-h- CLVB_ 8014 i . P C0 t in affording a criterion of excellence of play in the box. How earned runs as recrded unde r the scoring r ules vogue up to 895 A batsman, for instance, gets to first base by a fly ball Thea so-callbove record shows scoredw the hibatsman exce realledy giving an easyfor-gave chance for outs on catch. This is followecord by twowhich showteals, sending by the combined play smans weanessd run baoff the pitching-percentage of outs unjust lyrikes, earned. Anoof ther instanc he of this bakind ise on balls.when the figures show-ing totalbatsmanes is given a lfe by ofa dropped fly ball; advantage to recond ibatsmen third man to team-workers at the bat is given and lif left out wiould throw to first base after wfungo hitting class ofthree batsmen tomake striafe hits, and before the sam-de is put outwing the percentage of runners are scored as earned, though the sideby extra should have been put out hadgards the pitching aerages thfield sare equally unreliable up to even affordinary mark, the fact being that not a sin tgle run. How iwas it possible to tellyhow

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earned off the pitcher, yet three earned runs are of chance for a catch. This is followed by two steals, sending. by the combined play an earned run off the pitching is unjustly earned. Another instance of this kind is shown when the first batsman is given a life by a dropped fly ball; the second is given another life by a muffed ball from an infield hit, and the third man at the bat is given a life by a wild throw to first base; after which three batsmen make safe hits, and before the side is put out, three runs are scored as earned, though the side should have been put out had the pitcher's field support been up to even ordinary mark, the fact being that not a single run is really earned off the pitching, yet three earned runs are

Batting Record

914 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL '18 ~ i scored against the pitcher under the scoring rules "up to date." !i " Other instances of the uselessness of the existing method of making out the League averages could be readily cited, but these amply suffice, we think. One thing against improvement in the scoring rules is: first, the fact that the magnates have the power to revise the amendments made by the Committee on Rules. Another is the failure, as a rule, to appoint that committee so as to secure an efficient working committee. But even when this is done their good work is knocked in the head by the majority vote of the magnates at the spring meeting. The vote should be made, if a unanimous in changing any rule favorably reported by the Committee. Here are the complete official averages for 1894, as prepared by Secretary Young, after revision of averages published last year. - fall: f 'Batting Record of PLAYERS WHO HAVE TAKEN PART IN FIFTEEN OR MORE . CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES-SEASON OF 1894. , NAME. CLUB. E . c 1 ! ' ' * . < PM 0 X, z us w ,ji,i-{' , . _ _ _ Duffy Boston 124 539 160 236 .438 372 10 49 ,-. ' , , " Turner Philadelphia 77 347 94 147 .423 187 8 12 ' i . Thompson Philadelphia 102 458 115 185 .403 314 8 29 ' , , ' I Delehanty Philadelphia 114 497 149 199 .400 283 5 29 - , * i i . Hamilton Philadelphia 131 559 196 223 .398 289 7 99 . Anson Chicago 83 347 87 137 .394 188 7 17 Kelley Baltimore

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129 509 167 199 .391 304 19 45 , !' Cross Philadelphia 120
543 128 211 .388 290 16 28 , - ; , ' Tenny Boston..... 24 80 21
81 .387 43 2 7 : ' Holliday Cincinnati.....122 519 125 199 .383 297 4 39
Brodie Baltimore 129 574 132 212 .369 269 24 50 , Doyl New
York 105 425 94 157 .369 216 4 48 - , / , / Keeler Baltimore
128 593 164 218 .367 305 16 30 ;{i' , (' Griffin Brooklyn 106 405 123
148 .365 209 5 48 V' , Childs Cleveland 117 476 144 174 .365 227 4
20 '* Grady Philadelphia 50187 45 68 .363 100 2 3 , ' IDahlen
Chicago 121 508 150 184 .362 289 10 49 Ryan Chicago
108 481 133 173 .359 233 8 12 Ji~' 'v ' * Burns Brooklyn 126 513
107 184 .358 261 9 29 ia; f , ' .Bftrkett. 124 518 134 185 .357 267 10
382 , ; ! " , < ' McKean Cleveland 130 561 115 199 .354 281 11 32 * ! ,
Smith Pittsburgh125 497 129 175 .352 267 10 37 " . , ' , Stenzel.....
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The Batting of 1894

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The Batting Averages

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BASE RUNNING

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The Base Running of 1894

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THE FIELDING OF 1894

BASE BALL GUIDE. 17 The reason is-that amateurs have not the time to devote to the practice required to excel in fielding; but they can bat out three- baggers and home-runs as easily as the record bats- men do in the professional fields; it is different, however, in the case of doing team-work at the bat, owing to their not hav- ing time for the necessary practice. Some splendid fielding was done in 1894, but as a whole it was not superior to that of 1893, or even to that of 1892. One reason for this was the introduction of the catcher's "big mitt" in the infield work-something that should not have been allowed. It was due to this fact that the batting scores were not larger the past season than they were in 1893, the big mitt on the hands of infielders enabling them to stop hard hit "bounders" and "daisy cutters" which, but for the use of the , mitts, would have been clean earned base hits. This gave the in- fielders an opportunity to materially lessen the base hit record. By a mistaken calculation, the pitchers were charged with doing less effective work, single figure games being in a majority last season. In contrast to the attractions of fine fielding, the average batting of the period is decidedly behindhand. What sight on a ball field is prettier to the good judge of the fine points of the game, than to see a hard hit' "bounder" well stopped and - accurately thrown from back of third base over to first base in time to cut off a rapid runner? or to see a splendidly judged- fly ball held after a long run; or a hot ' liner " caught on the jump by an infielder; or a beautiful triple play made from the infield; or a good double play from a neat catch, followed by a fine, long throw-in from the outfield? All these attractive features of sharp fielding all can enjoy and appreciate. But in

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the batting department too little team-work at the bat-that is, skilful scientific handling of the bat in the form of place hitting, to forward runners-is. done to gratify good judges, the mere novices regarding over-the-fence hits for a home run as the very acme of "splendid batting," though they are invariably chance hits, and only made off poor pitching as a rule. Then, too, how the "groundlings," as Hamlet called them, enjoy "fungo" hitting, that is high balls hit in the air flying to the outfield, this style of hitting giving fifty chances for catches to every single home run. Time and again will one hear a 4sbleacher" remark, "I don't care if the ball was caught, it was a good hit," as if any hit could be a good one which gave an easy chance for a catch. When a "fungo" hitter takes his bat in hand all he thinks of is to "line'em out, Tommy," in al response to the calls from the "bleaching boards;" and when the ball goes up in the air to outfield a shout bursts forth from the crowd, only to be suddenly stopped as the ball is easily caught at deep outfield by an outfielder placed there purposely . - , - '1' .tl;

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Editorial Comments

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BASE BALL GUIDE. I23 ball a foothold in the hearts of the American people that nothing can dis- lodge. Americans are known the world over as lovers of fair and honest sport, and

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to base ball they have given their unswerving allegiance." Here is a merited compliment to the National League from the same able pen: - Our national game was never so firmly established in the hearts of the people as at the present time. It is safe in the hands of true and tried men, who are devoting their lives to its success. It is dominated and controlled by that grand old organization, the National League, which for twenty years has been the great exponent of the game, and has done more to advance the game than any other factor. The League has, during its life, stood on one platform, "honesty and purity in base ball," and has always retained the confidence and respect of the people. It has elevated the game until to-day base ball stands on a firm foundation of popular approval unequalled by any other athletic sport. While the game has advanced with marvelous rapidity it has experienced short periods of depression and stagnation during its career of thirty years. It has had enemies who have sought to pervert it for their own uses. It has been all but torn asunder by civil war. But each time it has bravely met the issue and in the end triumphed. It is just now recovering from the effects of a civil war which all but destroyed it. The rapidity with which it has recovered has been wonderful and is to me a greater proof of prosperity and success than any success that could come to it while enjoying a long period of peace." We regret not having space to quote more at length from Mr. Bell's very able article published in the Sporting News of January 12th last. The following paragraph, published in the New York Clipper of February 5, 1895, tells a quiet little story well worthy of record in the GUIDE: ".A. G. Spalding, of the Chicago club, was asked how so much stock of the New York club came to be owned by outside parties, and he said: 'Well, I will tell you. During the troublous Brotherhood times of 1890, along in July, I think, I was suddenly summoned to New York. I went direct to Mr. Abell's house, by request, entirely oblivious of the object of the sudden call, and there met Soden of Boston, Reach of Philadelphia, Byrne of Brooklyn, Brush of Indianapolis, and one or two others. There we received the pleasant information from John B. Day that the New York club was financially at the end of its rope, and must have immediate assistance. Imagine our surprise when we were told that the club must have \$80,000 at once to carry it through the season, or the New York club must give up its end of the fight. When we had collected our senses sufficiently

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to speak, it was the general opinion that if the New York club failed at that stage of the game, the fight with the Brotherhood was lost, and the future of the old National League was, to say the least, uncertain; so it was finally decided that we must save the New York club at all hazards, and before we separated that night I agreed to provide \$20,000, Soden and Brush came forward with similar amounts, and the balance was taken by Reach, Abell and one or two others, as I remember. It was pretty costly, but that prompt act saved the National League, and, by saving it, the future of professional baseball in this country was, in my opinion, also saved. This will explain how I first became interested in the New York club, and, as a result, find myself criticised for ever being permitted to hold any of the stock. Of this \$20,000 stock allotted to Chicago, Anson took and paid cash for \$5,000, another Chicago gentleman took \$5,000, my brother Walter \$5,000 and myself \$5,000. Afterward I sold or practically gave my stock to my brother, and I think he picked up some more while he was a director of the club. That Brotherhood fight was a great fight, and one that will probably never be duplicated. The real inside history of that struggle, and its final settlement, was never written, but if it ever is, it will prove quite interesting, as well as quite a surprise to the baseball men of that day. But why talk in this strain any longer. You know I am out of active baseball, and these reminiscences simply emphasize the fact that I ought to be out of it, for I am getting too old." What a commentary on the selfish greed of the overpaid star players of the "out-for-the-stuff" class of the professional fraternity Mr. Spalding's

.. ' ' 124 ' SPALDING'S OFFICIAL ,, account of one costly result of the players' revolt of 1890 #^ above story presents. It also tells the true story of how the above-named magnates of ;" ' , ' the Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Indianapolis clubs of 1890 came to be financially interested in the New York club, not for profit, but to save the disruption of the League. The veteran Comiskey thus explains the difference in one special respect, -between a seasoned player and a colt-and he is one who ought to know, you |' know. He said, in an interview: "No one appreciates the superiority of ' hustling, aggressive youngsters over the old standbys of the diamond more I ' than I do. A seasoned player,

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as a rule, develops into a mechanical player who is always watching his averages and keeping tab on himself. While he ' ' may be too loyal to shirk, he will not take a chance which he is not compelled to take. Especially is this true in running bases. How many of these old players ' ' will slide or go into a bag when they are blocked off ? Very few. On the other hand, a young player appreciates that he has to make a reputation, while the old player, who has one to protect, is in the business for a livelihood and nothing else. Popular applause has lost its favor for him, and, while it is not-unwelcome, it does not stimulate him to renewed exertions as it did when he began his career. It is entirely different with the man who is trying to establish himself in the major league. An ambitious young player thinks that the game depends upon him, and is dead sure that every crank agrees with him. Give him a good send-off in the papers, or let his manager commend him for a creditable piece of work, and he will break his neck in his efforts to deserve another installment to-morrow. The public demands snappy ball, and the young players are the only ones who can serve up that article." A Philadelphia scribe, in his remarks, Comiskey furthermore said: " The good effect of a manager's or captain's praise of a 'colt' is surprising. Both of these officials of the League clubs, almost without exception, are apt to be silent as the grave when a player makes a good point or a fine stop or catch; but the moment he falls to make an almost impossible play then comes the ill-natured snarl or the ratty growl. Harry Wright stands out alone as the only manager-or captain to encourage a player with praise." A Philadelphia scribe, in commenting on the rowdy ball playing of 1894 in the League ranks, says: "We could fill pages with evidence of the rowdyism indulged in by the majority of the League teams during the season of 1894, and that, too, if we were only to confine ourselves to the local reports of the season at Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and half a dozen other cities." As the Cleveland Leader had it, in commenting upon one of the Baltimore-Cleveland games: "I say it with reluctance-for I have always admired Ned Hanlon's pluck-that the national game never received so severe a set-back as it did, during the last Baltimore series here. The effort to spike players, the constant flow of profanity and vulgarity, the incessant and idiotic abuse of an umpire, all

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combined to make the Baltimore club-that local people have I , been led to believe was made of a crowd of earnest, honest players-thor- i "- , oughly despised and detested. In ten years' experience in scoring games in Cleveland I have never heard such a torrent of vulgarity, profanity and .; . brutal, senseless abuse heaped upon an umpire as Lynch stood from the I,/" Baltimore players upon the field here." Similar charges against visiting teams were made by the Pittsburgh people a{, against the Cleveland team; by the Philadelphia scribes against the Bos- 'l(- . tons, etc. In fact, proof, and plenty of it, was easily attainable from the 'i areports from every League city during 1894, to a more or less extent. I j The question apropos to this comment is, "What are you going to do about it" in 1895, Messrs. Magnates ? - ' -John Rowe, the veteran player, who was one of the " Big Four," trans- I ferred from the Buffalo club to the Detroit club, in the fall of 1885, is a firm 1 believer in Southern trips during the preliminary season, to get the players in condition for a championship season. In speaking on that subject, he said: .T.:1' ;' ' "

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The Presidents of the National League

BASE BALL GUIDE. 137 The Presidents of the National League. This is the twentieth year of the existence of the National League, and in ' all that time but four members of the League have occupied the presidential chair, viz., Morgan G. Bulkeley, ex-Governor of Connecticut; the late W.A. Hulbert; A. G. Mills, the leading spirit of the great New York Athletic Club, and N. E. Young, the present highly-esteemed and worthy President of the League. Mr. Bulkeley served during 1876; Mr. Hulbert from 1876 to his death in 1882; Mr. Mills from that date up to 1884, when business requirements led to his resignation, and Mr. Young since then. From the organization of the National League in 1876 to the day of his death, Mr. Hulbert was the great moving spirit in the reforms in the government of the professional clubs of the country, which marked the period from 1876 to the eighties.

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-It was his influence, largely, which led to the war upon the crookedness " which marked the early years of professional base ball his- tory, in which pool gambling was the potent factor. It took years of co- hesive and even arbitrary legislation to eliminate the poison of the pool ' rooms from the professional system, but success was finally achieved, and to the late President Hulbert and his able coadjutors in the League does the credit of this success belong. During the League regime, under President' Mills, the great union safety compact, known as the National Agreeemenie, sprang into existence, and its author- Mr. Mills-at this day has reason to be proud of the good work he did for professional ball playing, and for the benefit of the game at large, in the perfecting of this bond of union between the reputable clubs of the professional fraternity. The wisdom of the measure, as a protection against the abuses of " revolving " and. "contract breaking," has been very strikingly shown by court decisions which oblige professional clubs to depend entirely upon base ball law, and not the com- mon law, for the preservation of their club rights in contracting with play- ers for their services on the field. Since Mr. Mills left the League arena he has done most efficient service in conserving the best interests of the New York Athletic Club and those of the clubs of the Amateur Athletic Union at large. The great master of League records, and the whilom Secretary of the League since its organization, Mr. Young, is known throughout the entire i base ball world, alike for the integrity of his character, the geniality 1 of his disposition and the marked industry and persevering application * : which has characterized the discharge of his onerous official duties. It is well known that "Old Nick" is frequently alluded to in daily life as the arch-fiend of the world; but the Old Nick of the base ball arena presents j * a character the very opposite in every respect of his devilish namesake--the one being the spirit of evil, and the other the spirit of honor and good nature. Long may he live to honor the position and uphold the reformation in the ' base ball world which his predecessors so creditably originated and supported. Mr. Young is a native of Amsterdam, N. Y. He was but a mere boy at the outbreak of the war between the States, but he was game to the core and among the first from his home country to enlist in the Union service.¹ Just before the war he appeared as an athletic young fellow with muscles that would have done credit to one as large again as he was.

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He was looked on as the best cricket player in the section of the country in which he lived, g ~ playing frequently on elevens which had besides himself George and Harry * Wright as members. You should hear Nick relate anecdotes of his career as , , * a cricketer. At the close of the war Mr. Young made Washington his resi- ; dence, and securing a position in the Second Auditor's Department, being an excellent accountant, he has occupied his position through several adminis- trations. From cricket he became interested in the national game of base ball, and eventually, in connection with Mr. A. G. Mills, he started the old Olympic club of Washington, and then it was that he took the field again. In 187 he was elected Secretary of the old " National Association of Base Ball Players "-not of clubs, but of players-and in 1884 he succeeded Mr. Mills as President of the National League, which organization succeeded the National Association, which had become rotten.

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THE PLAYING RULES OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL CLUBS

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'. . ' ' ' ' \ BASE BALL GUIDE. 143 A DRAWN GAME. RULE 23. A Drawn Game shall be declared by the Umpire ' i when he'-terminates a game on account of darkness or rain, I after five equal innings have been played, if the score at the time is equal on the last even innings played; but (exception) if the side that went second to bat is then at the bat, and has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the Umpire shall declare the game drawn without regard to the score of the last equal innings. A CALLED GAME. RULE 24. If the Umpire calls " Game" on account of dark- ness or rain at any time after five innings

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have been completed, the score shall be that of the last equal innings played, unless the side second at bat shall have scored one or more runs than the side first at bat, in which case the score of the game shall be the total number of runs made. A FORFEITED GAME. RULE 25. A forfeited game shall be declared by the Umpire in favor of the club not in fault, at the request of such club, in the following cases: SECTION I. If the nine of a club fail to appear upon a field, or being upon the field, fail to begin the game within five minutes after the Umpire has called " Play," at the hour appointed for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing or in commencing the game be unavoidable. SEC. 2. If, after the game has begun, one side refuses or fails to continue playing, unless such game has been suspended or terminated by the Umpire. SEC. 3. If, after play has been suspended by the Umpire, one side fails to resume playing within one minute after the Umpire has called* Play." SEC. 4. If a team resorts to dilatory practice to delay the game. SEC. 5. If, in the opinion of the Umpire, any one of these ! rules is wilfully violated. SEC. 6. If, after ordering the removal of a player as author- ized by Rule 59, Sec. 5, said order is not obeyed within one minute. SEC. 7. In case the Umpire declares a game forfeited, he shall transmit a written notice thereof to the President of the- Association within twenty-four hours thereafter. NO GAME. RULE 26. " No Game" shall be declared by the Umpire if - . he shall terminate play on account of rain or darkness,,before five innings on each side are completed, except in a case when. i

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' cept when batsmen or base runners; provided, that the Captain , and one assistant only may occupy the space between the Play- ers' Lines and the Captain's Lines, to coach base runners. -, 'i **. SEC. 2. No playe of the side * at bat," except when batsman, shall occupy any portion of the space within the Catcher's i Lines, as defined in Rule 3. The triangular space behind the \ Home Base is reserved for 'the exclusive use of Umpire, ' Catcher and Batsman, and the Umpire must prohibit any .,i 1 : . player of the

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side "at bat" from crossing the same at any ; time while the ball is in the hands of, or passing between the ' Pitcher and Catcher, while standing in their positions. SEC. 3. The players of the side "at bat" must occupy the portion of the field allotted them, but must speedily vacate any - i .^ portion thereof that may be in the way of the ball, or any Fielder attempting to catch or field it. THE BATTING RULES. | RULE 38. A Fair Hit is a ball batted by the Batsman, stand- , ing in his position, that first touches any part of the person of a !i . player or umpire or falls within the foul lines, that (whether it i ' first touches Foul or Fair Ground) bounds or rolls within the Foul Lines, between Home and First,- or Home and Third Bases, without interference by a player. RULE 39. A Foul Hit is a ball batted by the Batsman, standing in his position, that first touches the ground, any part of the person of a player, or any object behind either of the i Foul Lines, or that strikes the person of such Batsman, while standing in his position, or batted by the Batsman, standing in his position, that (whether it first touches Foul or Fair Ground) is" ' , bounds or rolls outside the Foul Lines, between Home and First, or Home and Third Bases, without interference by a l' player: Provided, that a Foul Hit ball not rising above the Batsman's head, and caught by the Catcher playing within ten l-' \ feet of the Home Base, shall be termed a Foul Tip. RULE 40. A bunt hit is a deliberate attempt on the part of the Batsman to hit a ball slowly within the infield so that it cannot be fielded by any infielder in time to retire the batsman. ' BALLS BATTED OUTSIDE THE GROUNDS. : RULE 41. When a batted ball passes outside the grounds, the Umpire shall decide it Fair should it disappear within, or Foul should it disappear outside of, the range of the Foul Lines, and Rules 38 and 39 are to be construed accordingly. RULE 42. A Fair batted ball that goes over the fence shall entitle the batsman to a home run, except that should it go ' . - over the fence at a less distance than two hundred and thirty- five feet from the Home Base, when he shall be entitled to two ,;.,, * > 1'-, , : ' ' * * . ' ' 1?;! {{ ! - * > i!~~~~~t ' ;v r {N W Ai*S= am . ~~~~~' !-0 . . . , ---

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' y . . . , * . BASE BALL GUIDE. 149 SEC. 4. If a ball, delivered by the Pitcher, pass the Catcher and touch the Umpire, or any fence or building within ninety feet of the Home Base. ' SEC. 5. If, upon a fair hit, the ball strikes the person or S; clothing of the Umpire on fair ground. SEC. 6. If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of an adversary,, SEC. 7. If the Fielder stop or catch a batted ball with his w hat or any part of his dress. RETURNING TO BASES. RULE 49. The Base Runner shall return to his base. and shall be entitled to so return without being put out: SECTION I. If the Umpire declares a Foul Tip (as defined in Rule 39), or any other Foul Hit not legally caught by a fielder. SEC. 2. If the Umpire declares a Foul Strike. SEC. 3. If the Umpire declares a Dead Ball, unless it be also the fourth Unfair Ball and he be thereby forced to take the next base, as provided in Rule 48, Section 2. SEC. 4. If the person or clothing of the Umpire interferes with the Catcher, or he is struck by a ball thrown by the Catcher to intercept a Base Runner. SEC. 5. The Base Runner shall return to his base, if, while attempting a strike, the ball touches any part of the Batsman's person. WHEN BASE RUNNERS ARE OUT. RULE 50. The Base Runner is out: SECTION I. If, after three strikes have been declared against him while Batsman, and the Catcher fail to catch the third strike ball, he plainly attempts to hinder the Catcher from fielding the ball. SEC. 2. If, having made a Fair Ilit while Batsman, such fair * hit ball be momentarily held by a Fielder, before touching the : ' ground, or any object other than a Fielder: Provided, it be not caught in a Fielder's hat or cap. s SEC. 3. If, when the Umpire has declared three strikes on him, while Batsman, the third strike ball be momentarily held by a Fielder before touching the ground: Provided, it be not caught in a Fielder's hat or cap, or touch some object other than a Fielder, before being caught. SEC. 4. If, after Three Strikes or a Fair Hit, he be touched with the ball in the hand of a Fielder before he shall have touched First Base. SEC. 5. If, after Three Strikes or a Fair Hit, tne ball be securely held by a Fielder, while touching First Base with any part of his person, before such Base Runner touches First Base. SEC. 6. If, in running the last half of the distance from Home Base to First Base, while the ball is being fielded to First

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A Compliment to the Editor of The Guide

i66 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. A Compliment to the Editor of The Guide. At the annual meeting of the National League, held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Nov. 15, 1894, on a motion made by C. H. Byrne, pres. ident of the Brooklyn club, Henry Chadwick, the veteran base ball writer, and editor of the League GUIDE since 1882, was, by a unanimous vote, made an honorary member of that body. This honor has been conferred upon but four other persons in the history of the League, namely; A. G. Mills, of New York, ex-President of the League; A. G. Spalding, of Chicago; George W. Howe, of Cleveland, and John B. Day, of New York. In presenting Mr. Chadwick's name Mr. Byrne spoke enthusiastically of the effective work the veteran had done for years in popularizing base ball, and called attention to the fact that Mr. Chadwick was the recognized authority in all matters pertaining to base ball, and to him more than any other individual living is due the credit for the present almost perfect code of rules governing the game. The League subsequently appointed a committee, consisting of President N. E. Young, C. H. Byrne, of Brooklyn, and A. J. Reach, of Philadelphia, to prepare a proper address to Mr. Chadwick, and to have same engrossed and framed for presentation. The result of their official duty was an exceptionally handsome piece of engrossing, set in a gilt frame. A pastel portrait of Mr. Chadwick is in the centre of a decorative scroll on which is the following testimonial: The NATIONAL LEAGUE AND AMERICAN ASSOCIATION of PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL CLUBS OF THE UNITED STATES to HENRY CHADWICK. At a regular annual meeting of the National League and American Association of Professional Base Ball Clubs, held in New York City, November 15, 1894, all twelve clubs being present. MR. HENRY CHADWICK, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was by a unanimous vote elected an HONORARY MEMBER of this body. In conferring this membership this organization pays the highest tribute in its power to one who, during a number of years almost as great as is usually allotted to man to live, has unselfishly devoted his time, his talents and his energies, by voice and pen, to establish BASE BALL as the NATIONAL GAME of America. At all times and in all places he has diligently

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worked for its DEVELOP- MENT, and battled for its INTEGRITY, its HONESTY and the PURITY of its methods. He has been an unflinching foe of those within the ranks who permitted any stigma to attach to it and a gallant defender against any attack from without, touching its good name and fame. Always a devoted friend of the honest ball player, he has been a never-failing advocate of the rights of and the respect due the umpire. His advice and good offices most frequently sought have ever been readily given, and to the benefit and advantage of all. We pay this tribute with pleasure and deference to Al r)~~ HENRY CHADWICK, the father of base ball, who now in the full of his years and after a long life of usefulness to his fellow man, still lives to see the fruition of his fondest hopes, and base ball, which he has fostered and upheld, pleaded for and battled for, now established forevermore as our national game. The National League and American Association of Professional Base Ball Clubs, Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wash- ington, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago. N. E. YOUNG, C. H. BYRNE, Committee. Na YORK, November x5, 1894. A. J. REACH,

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